# THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

#### The Excitement Over the Herald Exposure,

The Names of the Parties Indicted by the United States Grand Jury.

FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED MORE TO COME.

Interesting Affidavits as to How the Frauds Were Committed.

A HISTORY OF THE WHISKEY RING.

How Fraud Ran Riot Under Andrew Johnson's Administration.

THE FLUTTERING OF THE VOLSCIANS.

Are the Thieves Protected by the Statute of Limitations?

The Opinions of Able Jurists Upon the Subject.

Rumers, Whispers, Imprecations, Invectives, Entreaties.

Threatened Exodus to the Spas of Germany.

President Grant Foreing the Investigation.

"He Will Pight It Out on This Line if It Takes All Summer."

The startling exposures concerning operations of the once formidable Whiskey Ring and their official allies, published in our edition yesterday, has, as we predicted, created the liveliest sensation.

THE GUILTY PARTIES tremble in their boots, and not one of them feels any security from being brought to justice at any moment. The action of the United States Grand Jury, which, as before stated, had found 107 indictments during its session, was

THE GREAT AND ABSORBING TOPIC among all who had the slightest interest in spirits, either directly or indirectly, and the probable.course of the United States government to be pursued in prosecuting said indictments.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BOTEL, which is the headquarters of all excitements, presented on Sunday evening an animated appearance. The congregated parties had no facts to go on, but merely speculated upon the rumors set affoat by the Sunday morning papers. Yesterday, however, when lacts and figures were given, those who prognosticates a home case for the government wofully changed their tune, and thought THERE MIGHT BE SOMETHING IN IT

after all, and that the administration was not foolish enough to enter into a conflict with so formidable a body as the celebrated New York Whiskey Ring. In these latter assertions there was more truth than poetry. The government is amply prepared with facts, dates and sworn statements to combat all opposition arising from any quarter. The blow indicted by the extensive publication of the committed frauds was, to say the least, staggering, and will be followed up with the utmost vigor. We are enabled to-day to present to our readers a list of the indicted parties who were presented last Saturday by the Grand Jury. The names contained therein embrace those of distillers, rectiflers, dealers and brokers in spirits; also a number of ex-revenue

officials. \*Norman M. Finley. Edward Innis, importer, 163 Broad street, resi-

dence West Twenty-first street. Samuel Secor, Iron dealer, 524 East Twentieth street, residence Brooklyn.

Ephraim Miller, fron dealer, 624 East Twentieth street, residence 210 East Twelfth street.

\*Marche Levi. \*Richard K. Helden.

J. C. Tahman, auditor, 187 West street. Morris Loge, residence 261 Fourth avenue.

\*Jacob Fox.

\*Thomas O'Collaban, Collector, Ninth district,

"Henry Wood, Deputy Collector. \*William H. Craig, Inspector, 101 East Fourteenth street.

\*John Osborne, Assistant Assessor. \*William II. McCarty, Inspector.

\*William il. Lynch, Inspector, rear of 131 South Fitth avenue. \*William Chambers, storeseeper.

J. F. Degendorf, supposed to be fruit dealer in Fuiton Market.

Jacob Englehardt, supposed to be a merchant, 58 Pine street.

A. M. Dreyfoos and S. S. Sonneborn, firm of Sonnevern, Dreyloos & Co., importers, 58 Pine street,

\*W. H. McCarty, Inspector.

\*E. Leipsenger.

.M. Barringer. \*Leopold Hoss.

Samuel H. Lyons, business unknown, resides at

Leopold Scidner, agent, 243 Bowery, resides at 222 East 105th street, Louis Scidner, unknown, supposed to be brother

of Leopold Scidner. Leopold Koon, sugar dealer, 208 Rivington street. J. W. Cornell, Assistant Assessor. Philip H. Tuska, broker, 78 Broad street, lives at

\*William M. They.

Theodore Myers, supposed to be liquer dealer, 37 South William street. Emanuel Eising, Itquor dealer, 49 Front street;

residence 138 West Pifty-second street.

M. Goldman, supposed to be broker, 30 Pinc street.

\* -- Merbank.

\*Bernhard Kopper.

Morris Prince, believed to be a clerk, living at 324 West Twenty- seventh street.

Simon Hermann, tailor, 1,926 Second avenue. Peter Stafford.

Michael Stafford; residence 418 Fast Eleventh

\*Stephen Stafford and others. Joseph Campbell, hats, 426 Third avenue; or drugs, 868 Eighth avenue.

D. McCarthy, believed to be in Signor business, 2.215 Third avenue.

\*Edward Klimer. J. D. Ottiwell, furnaces, 150 Third avenue.

Edward M. Tyler, 10 Broad street; or lighterman,

George L Drew, telleved to be of 2,500 Second avenue. T. E. Smith, Collector, Eighth district.

James E. Marshall, Inspector. William H. Andrews, revenue officer, brother-in

law of Thomas Hariand. Charles Johnson, Deputy Collector, Sixth district. Samuel Brower, revenue efficer, of 308 East

Hoffman, Curiles & Co., rectifiers and distillers, orner Greenwich and West Eleventh street. S. N. Pike & Co., rectifiers, 78 Broad street.

8. Herman & Co., supposed to be auctioneers, 12

Steinfeld & Co., procers, 155 West Tenth street. \*Samue, C. Lochen, rectrier and distiller. S. Brown, supposed to be one of the lawfers, No.

Chambers street, er 291 Broadway. J. Ferrill. Games McElvoy. Peter McArdle, supposed to be laborer, of 386

Greenwich street. watson & treery, firm not in directory. \*J. S. Nedlinger and others.

\*Joseph Kongleman. Henry Richards, probably grocer, of 90 Reesevelt

Henry Frank, believed to be hide dealer. 100 CHH

S. C. Bochm and others. Bochm not in directory.

James E. Conster, Police Justice.

John McQuade, Police Justice.

Joseph Moore. Joseph Tragesa.

Twenty-first afreet.

"John Tragesa. \*Aiex. Wilkie.

Charles Stern and others. Stern is supposed to

or the dealer in whice, No. 14 Verey street.

The names marked thus -\*-do not appear in the Directories of New York and Prouklyn, or there are so many of the same name that they cannot be iden-

ified to a certainty. NON-PAYMENT OF THE WHISKRY TAX.

It is a notorious fact, susceptible of the strongest proof, that during the years 1507 and 1508 not more than one-tenth of the tax due the government on halified spirits was paid in the cuty of New York. The government was defrauded of fully ninetenihs of said tax. This is proved by a report of a committee of Congress, of which the flow. William A. Derring was chairman, made in Corrary, 1887. It is also proved by the fact that until september, the tax on distilled spirits was \$2 per gation, the tax on distilled spirits was \$2 per gation, that during sail years a much larger educative that during sail years a much larger educative was the receipts into the Treasury from the receipts into the Treasury from of spines was named that in test or 1270. Yet in 127 and 148 the receipts 1910 the Transmy from distilled surers throughout the whole country were only about fittee mattern deltars per against, while in the years seet and 1870, though the tax was only fitty cents per proof gallon, the receipts into the Treasary from distilled spints were near firty million deltars anamaly.

In 1802 and hypersymmion of atta-four of the lead-

irensity from distilled spirits were near fifty million dollars anatusly.

In 1869 an levestigation of atty-four of the leading distilleries in New York city was made by a composent individual, who, at great labor and expense, approximated the quantity of spirits made in each one of said distilleries for a given period, the quantity assessed foring that time, and the amount of tax paid. The result showed and now shows that some distilleries paid only three and one-had near cent of the tax due the government; others paid five per cost, others ten, and the hignest paid was thirteen and one half per cent, and the distiller who had this sual.

This investigation shows that the average of taxes paid was less than to a per cent, and that the government was defrauded of more than hincip per cent of the tax.

It is also susceptible of overwhelming proof that

rament was defrauded of more than hinery percent of the tax.

It is also suswedible of overwhelming proof that in the city of New York, during the years 1807 and 1808, under the administration of Anchew Johnson, the cultectors, deputy collectors, assessors and assistant assessors of prost of the internal revenue districts in the city entered into an agreement with the distillers that instead of paying the rull amount of the tax dustille government on spirits manufactured by them they were to pay tax on only a small quantity thereof, and to pay to the inspectors, gaugers, assessors and collectors of the distincts in which the distilleries were located large amounts of Blober Weekly, and as a consideration increase weekly, and as a consideration increase were to the permitted and were permitted to run their distilleries and to make spirits to the full extent of their capacity wishout the danger of science by said cheers for the non-payment of the tax on the great bulk of the spirits made by them. This arrangement was faultulity carried out by the distillers and said officials for a considerable length of time, and millions of dollars were lost for the government weaking we do not whelly exonerate the latter from billing. No man can be justified in defrauding the government by any consideration of interest. frauding the government by any consideration of

The history of the times requires us to say that in the mistory are concerned and reculiers of the chieffers, and techners, Association." The object of this casociation was to prevent sprits arriving from the West which had not paid the government tax from being thrown apon the market in New York at reduced threes, to the injury of those who desired to do the locate themest, also to or those who desired to do the locate themest, also to or those who desired to do the locate themest, also to or those who desired to do the locate themest, also to or those three themest, also to or those themest, and to produce the service of those sports which nad not paid the tax, and also the desired to the man of the paid the tax, and also to discover and later. These effects define when the desired of six discovery and the service the locate which we construct the first three three

mitted perforty.

OFFRATIONS OF FINLAY'S DISFILLERY.

The Iohowing is the adidavit of Richard K. Hotonae in relation to operations at Findlay's distillery, Fifty-fourth sireer and East River:—

streets, New York city, between the First avenue and the cast liver, in the month of March 1867, and innucliately increasive we crector a large dustliers and rectifying louise thereon. We commenced ciefflling spirits in the month of July of said year, under the name of Norman M. Fulley, and carried on the business of detilling from that time until the month of October following, when our distillery and its contents were scheed by Mr. A. N. Lewis. Buring the same period we carried on the business of recliving, under the name of the same period we carried on the business of recliving under the name of the same of the same period was over the same. The catreme deposity of our faithery was over the same that the same were street and the same we commenced rounting in July until we were street and the exception of hundred out occasional stopages for a day or so for repairs. When we irst commence grounds to the same of the section is steady and rught, with the exception of hundred contents of the Mr. A. Ectore we commenced running an arrangement was made with revenue officers of the Ninth Concetion district, in which our distillery was longerly and the same of the same of the same period of the same of the Contenting do fine the Lands of the Marchel, Mr. Innis has absorted the second principle more from the lands of the Marchel, Mr. Innis has absorted to the formatter of the the Lands of the Marchel, Mr. Innis has absorted to the formatter of the the Lands of the Marchel, Mr. Innis has absorted to the formatter of the first of the Lands of the Marchel, Mr. Innis has fromented by the first of the Lands of the Marchel, Mr. Innis has fromented by the first of t

soid for \$4,000 at the Marsbulle sails, and a subscribed and swoon to before me the 25th day of October, 1982-A. Francis Dawson, Commissioner of Deeds for New York City.

The following is one of the additions presented.

distillery:—
Joseph Jenkins, residing at 217 East Porty minth street, in the city of New York, being first daily sworn, on eath deposes and eags. That he worked at the distillery on Porty-heat street, between Third and Lexington an enuse, in said city, known as the Tallman distillery, owned and operated by J. C. Tallman & Loge, the following manber of days in the following manths and years.—In November, 1887, twenty days; in April, 1888, twenty-singht days; in Kerbanys; 1888, twenty-singht days; in May, 1888, the days in April, 1888, the days in April, 1888, the days in April, 1888, the days; in April, 1888, the days; in April, 1888, the days; in November, 1888, twenty-five days; in November, 1888, twenty-five days. During said, manths and years, 256, days, that the work of this deposited was in connection with the rectifying house

that officially was in commended with this restrict, the collection of the state of the collection of the collection

ought, and sometimes at the long of miningit, that said Tallman and a durheate key of the bonded werehouse as well as not the claser room.

AND COULD ENTER THE SATE AY PLEASUE,
but selected the time when the keeper was not present, and when the spirits could be removed without detection; that said Tallman, or some one in obsidence to be concern, when spirits were time taken out of said bonned warehouse would mark or brand the same "Tax Fain," which was not the fact; that only a comparatively small portion of the spirits which were put into said bonned warehouse ever paid tax; that on the 12d of October, 1988, this deponent was sent by Tallman to compare twenty-five barrels of said spirits which were put that o compare twenty-five barrels of said spirits room said bonded warehouse, which permit this deponent obtained, that be discovered from said permits that the tax and only been public on ten harries, though the tax serial names was the that the following spirits were taken from said and been public on ten harries, though the sairles, and only been public on ten harries, though the fact of the sairles, th

the act of congress of March, 1907, purishing constitution of the act of congress of March, 1907, purishing considered and exclusion was five years instead of a choices against act of the courts to the effect that crimes against the Union States were harred in two years, unless under the Shattle of 1990, or in special cases. Hence I have come to the following conclusions—

I state the act of April 30, 1790, section 197, page of Brightley's Digest 222, provides that for any offence not compital, or for any due, penalty or forfeiture, an action is marred in two years from the date of the offence. This act is, of course, general, and would har all of the suits in question two years from the date of the offence. The act is, of course, general, and would har all of the suits in question unless the same had been repeated.

Sould—The act of March 26, 1894, section 167, page of Brightley's Digest 221, provides that percent guilty of crimos arising under the reveaue laws of the United States, or meetring at.7 fines or penalties by breaking such laws, may be presented at any time, within five years from the time the crimes are committed, or the fines and penalties are foourred. This act of lost supersected by a set. United the act of 1894 has the act of 1894 has likely been supersected by a set. Likes the act of 1894 has likely been supersected by a set. Likes the act of 1894 has likely been supersected by a set. Likes the act of 1894 has likely been supersected by a set. Likes the act of 1894 has likely been supersected by a set. Likes the act of 1894 has likely been supersected by a law, but the convers internal Revenue as well as Costom House Revenue, as well as Costom House Revenue, as the law of the law of the time the corner as a firelaxes to the Statute of April 30, 1790, in relation to those offences which did not reade to revenue, and relation to those offences which did not reade to revenue, and relation to those offences when did not reade to revenue and relation to those offences which diverges the statute of

not parter it.

Syst.—The act of July 10, 1886, page of "Compilation of Internal Revenue law," B2, section 173, repeals the following acts and parts of acts, to wit —The act of July 1, 1862; the act of July 18, 1863; the act of Hecember 25, 1862; the act of March 3, 1863; the twenty-fourth and twonty-first sections of the act of July 18, 1862; the sesson section of the act of March 18, 1863; parts of the act of March 17, 1864, and all other parts of said acis inconsistent with the act of July 18.

was by a combination of government officials with distillers, and only in that was, that the government had been, was then being and would continue to be, unless prevented by said law, defrauded of of nuclestude of the tax imposed upon sparits. To suppose that with this knowledge Congress provaced in said treatifies section of the official said control of the distillers under the control of th

paid: but to collect the fines and remaition or five years age was be instituted before the expiration of five years after the frauds are committed. It is worthly of femals also that when individuals sustain a trust or biducinary realism, and commit frauds in that relation, the statutes of limitations will not commence to run against said frauds so long as the trustee concesis said frauds or the cashi qui trust is informat of their existence. Government of the United states and to the whole people. For this reason the statute of inmitations, bearing actions for frauds upon the government, committed by him, cannot be pleaded in his delence till fave years after said trauds come to the knowledge of the government.

All courts would decide that the government were ignorant of the frauds of their trustees until the same were properly and officially brought to their notice. As fraud is not to be greaumed, but must be proved, it is not reasonable to suppose that the government would permit their servants to constantly defraud them, and with a knowledge of the fact germit them to remain in office, in receipt of their sanaries, unpurished. The preamption of law would be that, as soon as their frauds were discovered they would be excluded from office and proceedings instituted to punish them toy their crimes.

The statute of limitations could not, therefore, we plead by a fraudness of some of the action was commenced by the government. These remarks apply only to government efficials, not to distilless or receibers.

#### THE WHISKEY INDICTMENTS.

An Invasion of the Circuit Court Clerk's Office-Names of the Indieted-Scenes and Incidents.

Every frequenter of the Courts and almost every person who has been in any way identified or connected with what has been called the "Whiskey Ring" knows the office of Mr. Kenneth G. White, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. This office is estuated on the ground floor of the federal Courts, and consists of four rooms on the right hand side of the building as you enter. The statement in the HERALD that a large number of indictments had been found against individuals for alleged counce. tion with the "Whiskey Ring" and for frauds upon the government in the integal manufacture and removal of spirits caused quite an invasion of the Circuit Court Clerk's onice yesteray morning as carly as tea o'clock. some with faces not red, some with necks as thick and strong as those of prizenehters, some with noses that had been bulged and broken in puglistic encounters, and some with noses that turned up and seemed to dely everything-were in attendance and appeared to be most anxious to know if they were among the "indicted ones," Lawyers and reporters got mixed up in the motley crowd, and deputy marshals, who are accustomed to all kinds of excitement and are sometimes placed in positions of danger, felt that there might possibly be some little unpleasantness if the pressure of the throng were not somewhat abated. A scene of this kind is not often witnessed in the United States Court: it is very seldom that the regular order of business there is interrupted by such an invasion of its premises as that of yesterday, when alleged members of the "Whiskey Ring" descended upon the Circuit Court office, and took possession of every nook and corner of it. They wanted to know whether they were in danger or not, whether the District Attorney would be after them with all the powers of the law and all the force of his authority. For a considerable time there was clatter and Commissioner Shields was on hand to take Commissioner Shields was on hand to take ball if any of the indicted parties should desire to give it. That gentleman never for a moment imagined that even the most extensive raid upon "the Ring" would have produced this sudden incursion into his official burdau, and he was quite astonished to behold the scene of his magisterial labors so uncertanonously introded upon. His first impression must have been that all his uninvited visitors had been made "April fools of," but a recollection of the fact has several supposed members of the Winskey Ring had been indicted and that the indictments were in his official custody, as one of the officers of the Court, would have soon dispelled that dea, for the invaders, or some of them, were now on the point of seeking information whether the Grand Jury had looked after them or not.

It soon firmspired that Mr. S. M. Pike was among the number of the indicted. A geatleman, going up

the number of the indicted. A gentleman, going up to commissioner Shields, said to him, "I am ready and whilm to go bail for Mr. Pike." "I have to inform you," replied the Commissioner, "that you

the number of the indicted. A gentleman, going up to Commissioner Shields, said to him, "I am ready and whiling to go ball for Mr. Pike," "I have to inform you," replied the Commissioner, "that you yourself are indicted." The gentleman thus enightened was, of course, taken somewhat acack. For a certainly the answer of the Commissioner was the reverse of agreeable to the party to whom it was addressed.

When order was restored and after an official and professional ring had been, in reality, formed in the office for the transaction of public business, it appeared that the following named persons had appeared, having surrendered thamselves to answer the charges brought against them:—S. M. Pike, Joseph Thiney, Simon Herman and James E. Coulter, the latter being the Police Justice of Yorkville. They are indicted for having conspired with others to defraud the government by illegally removing about twenty thousand gallons of wniskey from a distiliery in Forty-second street in this city in 1868. They were each held in \$6,000 bail, and this bail was immediately given.

The names of the bondsmen are these:—

For Justice Coulter, Edmund M. Gedney, 1,442 Broadway; for Mr. Herman, Joseph Ross, 353 West Thirty-fourth street, and Ambroso "Neill, 148 Mulberry street; for Mr. Thiney, Laurence Myers, 63 East Thirty-fourth street, and Angelo Is Myers, 103 East Thirty-fourth street, and Angelo Is Myers, 103 East Thirty-fourth street, and lor Mr. Pike, the same bail as that of Mr. Thiney.

Jonn D. Ottiwell, who is likewise indicted in connection with alleged whiskey francis, also appeared and gave \$5,000 bail to answer, his bondsman being charles Schottel, of 500 East Fifty-third street, William A. Craig, who had been an inspector of internal revenue, is also midicted for having, while acting in that capacity in 1866, received a oribe of \$2,000 for permitting whiles the ball in the above cases as being of the very best and most responsible description.

William Pollock has been indicted for having, while acting in that capacity i

court, the reason for this being that any publication of the names of persons not yet arrested or baned might lead to a decleat of the ends of justice.

In reply to a question from a reporter as to why the Grand Jury had investigated none of the Custom House frauds exposed by the recent investigating committee of Congress when in seestlon in this city, Mr. De Kay, United States Assistant District Attorney, is reported to have said that it was a question whether any Custom House frauds ned been exposed by that committee. He is further reported to have staid that no instructions were received from Washington to pince before the Grand Jury any charges in relation to such charges. All kinds of rimnors as to the indictment of his, that, and the other person are flying around; few of them are reliable, and in the present beation of affinis, the legal representatives of the government do not seem disposed to tell much, but enough is known to show the general character of the prosecution they have instituted. It remains to be seen how far and how vigorously they mean to cenduct it. Judge woodruf, now sitting in the Cream Court, has before him a calendar of 500 cases, which would take him at least two years to dispose of, and unless a new judge be appointed (and of this there is some talk) it will be a long time before Mr. Davis, too District Attorney, can bring to trial every one of the barties implicated in this less great bates of indictments. Many persons around the Court yesterday said that this chort to revive the prosecution of the whiskey ring is but a dodge to prop up the cause of the administration; while others vehemently asserted that the prosecution has been entered upon for the sake of justice alone, in good faith, and will be pressed on to the bitter end.

During the day some promiment men, who had been identified with the whiskey business, flitted about the court. They boobed around continually, and the District Attorney's office did not enjoy much peace. It was crowded with caliers. Mr. S. B. Dutcher, o

## REVENUE FRAUDS IN BOSTON.

Samuel A. Way in Government Toils.

MULCIED IN \$100.000.

Alleged Wholesale Fraud and Corruption in the Custem House.

APPLYING THE EXECUTIVE SCOURGE.

What is generally understood to be a thorough overhauling of affairs in the Boston Custom House and among importers who do business therewith was developed in this city to-day. The case in point was that of the United States vs. Samuel A. Way, who is one of the wealthfest merchants of this city. and the indictment condensed would read about as follows:-On the 2d day of September has Mr. Way entered 1,261 bales of tobacco, containing a gross aggregate of 130,000 pounds, in the Boston Custom House, and asked that they be weighed by the au-

WEIGHING TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND POUNDS SHORE. Agreeably to the manner and form in such cases made and provided, Mr. Frederick G. Milis, a customs officer, who was detailed to weigh the goods, reported that there were but 109,000 pounds taken altogether, leaving a margin of 21,000 pounds in round numbers between the real weight and that officially returned at the Custom House. This made a difference of \$7,000 in Mr. Way's payment of duties. Therefore on the 25th of October information was filed in the United States Court, or by District Atfiled in the United States Court, or by District Artorney Mason, and a war ann issued for the solaure or the property (which was then in boased warehouse) by Judge Lowell. On the 21st Mr. Way filed a claim for the ownership of the tobnece and also a pethon for its appraisal. On the 4th of November Mr. Way, through in counsel, Messrs, Hillard, Hyde and Dickinson, filed the answer for the defence.

Beens given for one flumbard filed sand Dollars.

Ten data later the Court Issued an order that Way be allowed to give bonds in the sam of \$195,005, the appraisar's valuation, and remove it from the Custom House, the duties below paid about the whole amount. Fins mode of procedure was a need to, and Mr. Way took possession of the tobacto and sold t.

whole amount. This mode of proceedings are to, and Mr. Way took possession of the foliacco and sold it.

So the case shood up to within a few days. Since then, however, it has been alteged that Ar. Way was in collusion with the customs authorities, and

The case was investigated thoroughly by Special Treasury Agent Bingham and his associates, and as the result of their efforts Mr. Way allowed himself to be defaulted in the United States District Court to-day and forfeited the amount of his bond. This sam, taken with the gross amount of the duffes which he paid upon the tobacco, makes his total loss nearly one numbered and flay thousand dollats.

total loss nearly one numbed and lity mousand dollats.

ANOTHER IMPLICATED AND ASRESTED.

Nor is this the end of the work of the desective officers, Mr. Hills, who is accused of complicity with Mr. Way and the making of a Jalse return, has been affected and neld in \$3,000 ball to awat an examination. There is a red hanging over the heads of other officials who are in the same box. It is hinted here upon a strong groundwork of fact that there are officials in Boston high in rank in the Revenue Department whose positions are becoming decided ylinky, and that there is a determination on the part of the government of theroughly weed out all who are incompetent or unwortay of trust.

It is known beyond a doubt that on Saturday last a prominent officer in the Custom House called on the United States Attorney and begged him to be lement in his dealings with subordinates who were with a decided reout. There can be no question but that a general row is impending among the government officers in this vicinity.

### PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Three Years of Grant on the Public Debt-\$309,009.000 Reduction. WASHINGTON, April 1, 1872. The following is a recapitulation of the public

debt statement for the month ending March St :-DERT REALING INTEREST IN COIN.
Bonds at six per cent. \$1,604,303,550
Bonds at five per cent. 414,507,300
Bonds at four and a half per cent.
Bonds at four per cent.

Principal. \$429,157,795 Unciaimed interest. \$429,244

Unclaimed Interest 9,244

Principal \$2,305,005,291
Interest 35,957,230 Total ..... \$130,631,909

Decrease of debt during past month.

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1369,
to March 1, 1872.

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal onistanding.
Interest accrued and not yet paid.

Interest accrued and not yet paid.

Interest repaid by the United States.

Interest repaid by transportation of Balance of Interest paid by the United States.

11, 110,782 States.... 11,110,782

BANK ROBBERY IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS, April 1, 1872. The runner of the Citizens' Bank was robbed at the Canal Bank this morning of \$67,000. The runner placed his book on the counter when some one asked him a question. While he was answering it his book was taken and another substituted. No arrests were mer